conceived address. Also, it was well delivered by the President, who spoke firmly and forcefully, emphasizing the salient points with vigorous gestures.

With little prelude, except to make acknowledgment of gratitude to America and to pay tribute to the Filipino heroes, the President plunged into the exposition of his thought.

First of all, the President stated that no violent changes from the established order of things were contemplated. Nevertheless, warning was given that the Government would deal firmly with lawless, individuals and subversive movements.

The point was made "that no man in this country from the Chief Executive to the last citizen is above the law." Protection of labor was promised. A balanced budget was to be insisted upon, but no new taxes were contemplated. Economic plans were to be fostered, and the hope was expressed "that the forthcoming trade conferences between the representatives of the United States and of the Philippines would result in more just and beneficial relations between the two countries." The establishment of an economical, simple, and efficient government together with other matters of equal importance was pledged. Good will toward all nations was to be the golden rule of the administration. An appeal was made to the patriotism of all to unite in the common endeavor so that "we may . . . once more dedicate ourselves to the realization of our national destiny." The President concluded:

"I face the future with hope and fortitude, certain that God never abandons a people who ever follow His unerring and guiding Hand. May He give me light, strength, and courage

evermore that I may not falter in the hour of service to my people."

All who heard or read the inaugural address of President Quezon pronounced it a great state document worthy of the occasion.

The inaugural address was supplemented a few days later by a Presidential message to the National Assembly, which